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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXXI, No. 61.

Section 1

June 25, 1941.

WICKARD SAYS FOOD  
IS ONE OF OUR  
STRONGEST WEAPONS

Secretary Wickard spoke this afternoon in Waco, Texas, on "Farmers and the World Tomorrow." He said "The war between Germany and Russia makes me more certain than ever that food is one of our strongest weapons. After the two armies get through trampling the Ukraine, there may not be much grain left to harvest. Much of the South may not be fitted for the commercial production of pork or dairy products. But a good part of the South can successfully grow a lot more food for its own use. Not the least of our defense efforts is to keep our own people well fed and healthy. As soon as possible, we ought to build up reserves of almost every vital food. I am not worried about not being able to use it. Even if the war should end, in the next few months, we'll have a place for our reserves here at home. This country could step up its production of dairy and poultry products substantially and still we'd need more to give our people all they need of these vital foods..."

LA GUARDIA SPEAKS  
TO 4-H CLUBBERS

From Washington, June 24, the UP says that Mayor La Guardia, Civilian Defense Director, told the boys and girls at the annual 4-H Club camp Tuesday that this country is spending billions for defense so that the present generation could turn over to a future generation "a world that will be lots happier and nicer than the one we received ourselves."

Rural areas would naturally be least exposed to danger from bombs, in case of war, he said, but he added that he thought it would be well for people living in rural areas to receive training to prepare them to meet any contingency. "The greatest contribution of the farms, however," he added, "is to provide sufficient crops for food and industrial purposes."

ECONOMISTS SEE  
FAMINE IF HITLER  
WINS IN RUSSIA

From New York, June 24, the AP says that international trade authorities and economists were inclined Tuesday to see some deeper significance than the immediate need for vital raw materials in Hitler's thrust into Russia. But they made one qualification. If Hitler expects a long war in the west, some thought, then he may have his eye on the oil fields of Baku and the wheat fields of the Ukraine. Germany could heavily raid the Russian supplies only by drastically lowering the already low standard of living in Russia. The effort of the Russo-Finnish war last winter caused reported food shortages in Moscow. If Hitler were able to seize, or if he caused the destruction of, the Ukraine wheat supply, a serious famine would threaten.

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## Section 2

New York MilkHighest Since '30

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 25, says that N. J. Cladakis, New York Milk Marketing Administrator, said Tuesday that May milk deliveries had a total value of \$14,092,707. and would yield \$512,811,429. to producers in payment due Thursday at the uniform price of \$1.83, highest blended hundredweight price for May since 1930. Dairy farmers will receive \$614,185 in addition for butterfat and nearby producer premiums, boosting the farm income for May milk to \$13,425,614.

Wheat Loses Half  
Of Monday's Gain

From Chicago, June 24, the AP reports that wheat futures surrendered just about half of the gains recorded in Monday's sharp price rise and finished the session Tuesday at or within minor fractions of the day's lowest prices. The bread cereal was under pressure most of the time despite rallying tendencies credited to mill buying after the opening break. At no time did prices equal the previous closing levels. Profit taking sales, uncertainty regarding the European developments, a bearish interpretation placed on the mid-monthly Government crop report and weakness of securities and surrounding commodities influenced the lower trends in grains.

Canadian Wheat  
Crop Report

From Ottawa, June 24, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that a Government crop report issued Tuesday stated that Canadian wheat crop conditions across the Prairie Provinces were mixed last week, with some areas showing improvement and others deteriorating. Almost the whole of Manitoba received heavy rains during the week, which combined with the warm weather in promoting crop growth. The greater part of Alberta and Saskatchewan, however, suffered from high temperatures without accompanying rains. Grasshoppers in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan have been emerging more rapidly with the warm weather.

Mattress Program  
Has Used  
566,000 Bales

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 25, says that, when the USDA has completed its second cotton mattress and comforter program, now in progress, they will have used for the first and second programs combined a total of approximately 566,000 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, net weight, according to the Cotton Exchange service bureau. This represents the amount of raw cotton used for stuffing purposes plus the amount used in manufacture of mattress ticking and comforter covering fabrics.

Italy's Wheat  
Yield Up

From Rome, June 24, the AP says that Sabato Visco, vice president of the Italian Grain Guild reported Tuesday that Italy's wheat harvest this year would exceed that of last year and estimated it at 268,225,000 bushels.

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Cotton Decline  
On Hedge Sales The New York Herald Tribune, June 25, says that influenced by a fairly heavy volume of hedges against repossession and continued threats of ceiling prices on gray goods, cotton futures turned easily Tuesday and declined 17 to 21 points for the day. Another factor on the decline was the generous rains in the drought areas of the eastern belt, notably 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain in parts of Georgia. The western belt also cleared up which is a favorable condition.

Cappleman New SMA  
Southern States  
Regional Director The USDA today (June 25) announced the resignation of James S. Allen as Surplus Marketing Administration regional director for the southern states. Mr. Allen has accepted the Rectorship of Christ Church at St. Joseph, Missouri. The vacancy created by Mr. Allen's resignation will be filled by Lester J. Cappleman, who has been Assistant Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration for Texas and Oklahoma, in charge of rural rehabilitation work. Mr. Cappleman will take charge of the regional office at Dallas immediately.

USDA Food  
Purchases  
Last Week The USDA Wednesday announced the purchase of the following food supplies during the week ending June 21: Pork meat products, 4,408,500 lbs.; lard, 1,960,000 lbs.; frozen eggs, 1,801,000 lbs.; dried eggs, 100,050 lbs.; shell eggs, 2,800 cases; American cheese, 3,013,375 lbs.; evaporated milk, 218,000 cases; dry skim milk (roller), 40,000 lbs.; dry beans, 8,880,000 lbs.; canned tomatoes (futures), 629,000 cases; canned fish (spots), 31,434 cases; oranges, 46,200 boxes; cabbage, 96,392 bu.; white potatoes, 2,420 bu.; fresh beets, 20,260 bu.; enzymes, 3,360 lbs.

National Poultry  
Improvement Plan  
Changes Made The nation's poultry breeders and hatcherymen — cooperating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan — in a 4-day conference in Chicago ending June 20, voted several changes in the Plan. The major changes were these: All flocks in the Plan must be officially tested for pullorum disease after September 1, 1943. Until now, this provision had been left to the individual states, and already 30 of the 44 cooperating had required it. Official state agencies may allow participation by dealers in chicks and hatching eggs under provisions similar to those for hatcheries. Beginning this fall, flocks to be classed as U.S. Pullorum-Tested must contain less than 9 percent of reactors. This percentage is to decrease one percent a year until it is less than 5 percent in the fall of 1945. A second class, U.S. Pullorum-Controlled, for flocks with less than 2 percent reactors, was set up. The third class is U.S. Pullorum-Passed (no reactors on one test). The fourth is U.S. Pullorum-Clean (no reactors on two tests).

BAE Reports On  
Fruit Situation

Fruit supplies in the 1941-42 season are indicated to be slightly larger than in the preceding year. The increase in the total supply of fruit available for domestic consumption probably will be about as great as the increase in production since no appreciable change in the fruit export situation is in prospect during this period. Increased consumer purchasing power and demand for fruits will at least partly offset the effect on prices of these increased supplies, and returns to growers generally will be larger than in the 1940-41 fruit season. Production of peaches, California dried prunes, apricots, strawberries, citrus, California grapes, and California plums is indicated to be greater than a year ago. Production of pears and cherries is indicated to be smaller, and the condition of commercial apples on June 1 was slightly below that of a year earlier. (BAE)

Weather  
Report

According to the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, rainfall of the week was less extensive than recently, but the preceding falls had supplied enough soil moisture for present needs in most sections of the formerly dry areas and crops, in general, made good progress, although a few sections are still too dry. These latter include scattered areas in central and northern New England, considerable portions of New York, southern Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and sections contiguous to the last-named State. Otherwise, the current moisture situation is satisfactory, except very locally, such as southern Illinois. Rains of the week were helpful in the extreme Southeast, particularly in Florida. Conditions in the western half of the country continue satisfactory. In the southern Great Plains where persistent wetness had been unfavorable, the generally fair weather of the week was especially welcome and farm work made unusually good progress. Also, the reaction to warmer in the central valleys, where soil moisture is now mostly ample, brought a rapid response in vegetation, especially corn. The mostly fair weather facilitated field work and row crops are in a much better state of cultivation than at the close of last week. For the country as a whole current weather conditions in relation to the agriculture situation are decidedly favorable.

Quick-Freezing  
Food Process

A process for quick freezing food, cheaper, faster, and more flexible than frosting methods now in use, has been announced by Luis H. Bartlett, University of Texas engineer. At \$1,500, the unit is less than one-fifth as expensive to build, half as heavy as the equipment of similar capacity now in use. The process requires about 10 percent of the freezing medium needed in other immersion methods, and cuts freezing time to three minutes where other methods may take as long as an hour. Implications of the process, according to the inventor, are that quick-frozen foods may some day be marketed about as cheaply as canned products. (Science Digest, June.)

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Section 1

June 26, 1941.

FULMER OUTLINES  
COTTON LOAN BASIS

From Washington, June 25, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Chairman Fulmer (Dem., S.C.) of the House Agricultural Committee, Wednesday urged the Commodity Credit Corporation to base the cotton loans under the 85 percent loan program on prices in the interior marketing area rather than at the ports. In a letter to J. B. Hutson, president of the CCC, Mr. Fulmer also urged that the loans be made on a gross weight basis and that the agency withhold sales of Government cotton after the new crop starts moving to the market in August.

EZEKIEL WARNS  
ON MALNUTRITION

The New York Times, June 26, says that Mordecai Ezekiel, of the USDA, told members of the American Home Economics Association Wednesday that "malnourished people make poor farmers, poor workers and poor soldiers" and warned that this country "must strengthen the home front on the positive side of democracy. Human welfare and morale are closely tied together," he added.

HENDERSON URGES  
BAN ON D. C.  
MILK PRICE RISE

The Washington Post, June 26, says that Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, Wednesday revealed that he has formally requested Secretary Wickard to deny Washington milk producers the penny-a-quart increase they are seeking. Disclosure of his adverse opinion coincided with the closing of the three day public hearing on the proposed price boost and other suggested amendments to the local Federal milk marketing order.

ALGERIAN WHEAT  
HARVEST AVERTS  
FRENCH FAMINE

From Vichy, June 25, the UP says that France and North Africa have been saved from a bread famine by an Algerian wheat harvest of almost bumper proportions, according to Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture. The Algerian harvest, virtually completed, will insure sufficient flour to maintain present bread rations in France until the French harvest is ready, Caziot said, and will eliminate the necessity of seeking navicerts to bring wheat through the British blockade.

June 26, 1941.

U. S. Trade Pacts  
With Argentina,  
Uruguay Urged

The Washington Post, June 26, says that E. P. Thomas, New York president of the National Foreign Trade Council, told the Committee for Reciprocity Information at the final hearing Wednesday that immediate completion of trade agreements between the U. S., Argentina and Uruguay was the desire of all trade interests represented by the Council. He said that this would be a means of making the Latin American nations "less vulnerable to economic, and consequent political, pressure from totalitarian powers. It is the Council's contention, he said, that the trade agreements would be the most effective means for counteracting the unilateral, bartering and compensation methods of totalitarian powers. Representatives Murray (Rep., Wis.) and Monroney (Dem., Okla.) protested proposed tariff reductions in livestock and livestock products imported from Argentina and Uruguay.

Cotton Declines  
On Liquidation

The New York Herald Tribune, June 25, says that the threats of ceilings on agricultural products if they get out of line and reports that ceilings will be placed on gray goods within a couple of days, accounted for heavy liquidation in cotton Wednesday. Prices closed at 5 to 10 points lower. The market opened at 2 to 4 points lower then recovered and made gains of 8 to 10 points on heavy price fixing for Southern mill accounts only to break to losses of 11 to 19 points in the afternoon. Houses with Bombay and southern connection sold about 15,000 bales mostly March and May in the afternoon, making a total of about 65,000 bales by this same interest this week so far.

Acid Found To  
Stimulate Cattle  
Milk Production

From Durham, N.H., June 25, a Washington Star dispatch says that animal milk and that of human mothers sometimes can be nearly doubled by adding large doses of cystine to the diet, according to a report made by Dr. R. G. Daggs, of the University of Vermont school of medicine to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Cystine is one of the amino acids, the basic substance to which proteins, such as lean meat and eggs, are reduced by digestion. Dr. Daggs' findings may have an important application in human medicine, but, he said, cystine probably is too expensive to be used at present to stimulate milk production in cattle.

Farm Implement  
Price Control

Manufacturers of farm implements have been asked not to increase farm machinery prices at this time, in a letter from Leon Henderson, administrator, Price Administration and Civilian Supply, says the Farmer-Stockman for June 15. Voluntary cooperation was asked in the hope that "other steps may be avoided."

Australia To Use  
Wheat For Power  
Alcohol Output

A special story to the New York Journal of Commerce, June 25, from Canberra says that large quantities of wheat will be used to produce power alcohol which is to be manufactured in Australia as a substitute for petroleum. The Minister for Supply, Senator Mc Bride, announced that an output of 22,000,000 gallons will be the initial objective. This output will comprise 7,000,000 gallons from existing anhydrous distilleries, 5,000,000 from existing rectified spirit distilleries and 10,000,000 gallons from proposed new distilleries.

Indecision Rules  
Trade In Wheat

From Chicago, June 25, the AP says that indecision characterized wheat trade Wednesday as prices switched up and down and grain men sought to make up their minds about world-wide political and economic effects likely to follow from the Russo-German war and its outcome. The domestic wheat program, committed to at least 85 per cent of parity prices held sellers in check. The huge surplus and favorable crop outlook restrained buyers. Thus the market clung to its stalemate in the wake of Monday's abrupt rise which accompanied the first flush of bullishness following the newest war development.

Milk Evaporated  
To Save Shipping  
Space By USDA Men

A new method of making evaporated milk to enable processors to put 25 percent more milk solids in the standard can or case, and thus save valuable shipping space as well as considerable quantities of tin for defense uses, was described this morning (June 26) by two scientists of the USDA at the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association in Burlington, Vt. Evaporated milk made by the usual procedure contains only about 26 percent of milk solids — the maximum concentration that will stand the high temperatures of sterilization without curdling. Dr. B. H. Webb and Dr. R. W. Bell of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, who devised the new procedure, found that if milk is forewarned at temperatures considerably higher than the conventional 95°C., it may be concentrated to a milk solids content of 32 1/2 percent, without curdling in the heat of sterilization. Use of the new method in an evaporated milk plant would require only a tubular heater — a small item of expense in the average plant.

African  
Squash For S.E.

A new African squash, which has been under test at the South Carolina Experiment Station, has possibilities of becoming an important winter-type squash for the Southeast, says Country Gentleman for June. Unlike other winter-type varieties, the African squash appears well adapted to the Southeast, is highly productive, and keeps well during the winter. The station reports that a planting of this variety yielded about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  tons an acre last season and that some of the stored fruits from the planting were still in excellent condition in April.

Four Major Changes  
In 1942 U.S. Crop  
Insurance Program

Four major changes in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation's 1942 program, including a commodity note plan for payment of premiums, were announced today by the USDA. "These changes and the note plan," said Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Corporation, "are a new convenience to farmers who insure their next year's wheat crop. This will make the insuring of farms and the paying of premiums less involved by reducing the number of forms the grower generally signs in making this payment." Other changes provide that: Owners and operators who insure one farm in a county must insure all their farms in that county; an individual need make only one application regardless of how many farms he insures; and the insurance will be in force until noon of October 31, instead of October 1. In the past the farmer had to make a separate premium payment for each farm insured or sign a separate assignment for each insured farm by which the Corporation would deduct the amount of his premium from his AAA payment. This year the grower will sign a commodity note when he applies for insurance. The note authorizes the Corporation to deduct the amount of the premium from any indemnity the farmer might receive, or from his AAA payment or his wheat loan, whichever is made first. These deductions would be in the cash equivalent of the premium. Such notes will mature at about the time indemnities usually are payable in each state.

BAE Reports On  
Wheat Situation

The domestic wheat supply for the 1941-42 season now seems likely to be about 1300 million bushels compared with about 1100 million bushels in 1940-41. The condition of the wheat crop for 1941 has been interpreted to indicate a probable out-turn of about 910 million bushels, and available data as to the utilization and supplies of old wheat indicate a carry-in on July 1, 1941 of about 395 million bushels. With domestic disappearance in the 1941-42 marketing year estimated at 650 million bushels there would be about 650 million bushels available for exports, shipments, and carryover at the end of the season, which is about 225 million bushels above the corresponding quantity for 1940-41. World wheat stocks on July 1 will be at a new high for that date. Increases in the United States, Canada, and Argentina, as compared with a year earlier, will more than offset reductions in Australia, Europe and North Africa. With a world crop expected to be about the same as last year, total world wheat supplies in 1941-42 will again be of record size. Supplies in Canada and the United States are especially large but steps are being taken to provide adequate storage for current supplies and to check further expansion. Stocks of wheat in Argentina are also very large, and while some reduction in acreage is expected for the next harvest, weather to date points to a crop which will more than tax storage facilities in that country. (BAE)

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Vol. LXXXI, No. 63.

Section 1

June 27, 1941.

HOUSE ADOPTS  
85% CROP LOANS

From Washington, June 26, a New York Times dispatch says that a bill granting the Commodity Credit Corporation increased lending authority to permit it to extend loans of 85 percent of parity on any farm product, was passed by the House Thursday and sent to the Senate. The measure, which also extends the life of the CCC to July 1, 1946, increases its lending power from \$1,400,000,000 to \$2,650,000,000. Blanket authority would be given to the Secretary of Agriculture to support the 85 percent of parity program, which was recently agreed upon between Administration and farm leaders. Loans could be made on any farm product.

NEW YORK MILK  
STOPPAGE SET  
FOR TUESDAY

From Utica, June 26, the AP says that the Dairy Farmers' Union Thursday called a milk stoppage among its members for Tuesday (July 1) in order to enforce its demand for a uniform July milk price of \$3 a hundredweight. Dealers must agree to the price before Monday, the union announced, adding: "If they don't, the war is on." Holland Foster, the union's chairman, intimated that the union action would get support from "some Dairyman's League members and the Sheffield producers."

U. S. SEEN SEEKING  
LOWER SUGAR PRICE

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 27, says that Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, Chief of the Sugar Division, told a sugar meeting in New York Thursday that it was impossible, in administering the sugar act, to say that the price is too high or too low at any given time. What he wanted to make clear, and find out in the opinion of the sugar trade was what sustained the present price and whether the factors sustaining it were genuine. Mainly, it was brought out, the rise to present levels was the result of excessive demand from the refined sugar trade which resulted in deliveries to the end of May exceeding last year's total for the same period by 800,000 tons. All of this buying could be traced to a fear of later shipping shortages. The officials admitted that they were worried by this trend which, they indicated, is not justified. Having fixed the quota at 7,125,000 tons, highest on record, they expect it to be filled.

June 27, 1941.

Sliding Scale Plan  
To Be Sought By U. S.  
In Argentine Pact

From Washington, June 26, the New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that an unprecedented "sliding scale" of tariff duties, that will drop perhaps 50 percent now and rise again after the war, will be sought by the U. S. for certain key commodities in trade agreement negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay. Designed to prevent injury to American producers of tungsten and other highly competitive products, which are needed in abnormal quantities for defense, the proposal is expected to meet far less opposition from the South American countries than the U. S. customs quota proposition, which balked negotiations in 1939.

Nutrition School  
Set Up At Cornell

From Ithaca, June 26, a New York Times dispatch says that President Day, of Cornell, announced Thursday that a School of Nutrition would be established at that University, offering a two-year curriculum for students who have completed a three year preparatory course at the college level. The new school will cut across college lines and bear on problems of nutrition facilities now distributed in various departments of five colleges, and the U. S. Nutrition Laboratory, recently established at Cornell.

Wisconsin Pledges  
More Dairy Output  
To Fill Shortages

From Madison, June 26, the New York Journal of Commerce reports that Wisconsin's production of cheese stepped up at least 30 per cent to meet all demands, whether for national defense, for the British aid program or both, officials of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture say in reply to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's request that domestic consumption of cheese be curtailed in order to facilitate support for Britain. Wisconsin cows are now producing milk at a record rate and cheese factories are operating at top speed although few of them are operating at capacity production. If the need arises, the industry can step up total output of 100,000,000 pounds a year, Ralph E. Ammon, director of the State Department of Agriculture stresses.

Chicago Lard  
Hits New Highs

The New York Journal of Commerce, June 27, says that new highs were reached in lard prices at Chicago Thursday under active covering through commission houses influenced by the strength in surrounding markets and the forecast for a seasonal decrease in hog marketings during the next six weeks. Despite scattered profit taking, values closed close to the best levels for the day, 25 to 27 points net higher.

Wheat Futures Up      The New York Journal of Commerce, June 27, On Weather News says that the unfavorable weather reports from the wheat producing areas and expectations of large Government purchases of flour influenced the bulk of the support in wheat futures Thursday, which carried prices at Chicago and the other major trading centers to the highest levels of the 1940-41 season. Profit taking during the early afternoon resulted in a modest reaction, but later the market firmed up again and finished close to the best levels of the session. At Chicago futures finished up 1 5/8¢ to 1 7/8¢ were registered.

Migrant Labor  
In East

The New York Times, June 27, 1941 says that the movies and the press have dramatized the problems of migratory workers of the "dust bowl" and the far West, but little has been known about the migrants of the Atlantic seaboard. These workers follow the crops north as the seasons progress, from Florida as far as Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey. The conditions under which they live and work are said to be comparable with those of workers in other areas. Facts are now available concerning some of these Atlantic Coast migrants. A bulletin published by the Women's Bureau of the United States Labor Department entitled "The Migratory Labor Problem in Delaware" deals with the work and living problems of 300 families of Negro migrants with approximately 560 men, women and children who were found in eight Delaware cannery camps in September, 1940. The study was made at the request of the Delaware Labor Commission, Board of Health and Unemployment Compensation.

Cotton Again Goes  
Over 15¢ A Pound

The New York Times, June 27, reports that the cotton futures market moved upward easily Thursday as a steady influx of mill buying orders found a virtual scarcity of contracts. Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange opened around Wednesday's closing levels and advanced almost uninterruptedly to end with net gains of 21 to 23 points on the day. The December and all later positions again went above 15 cents a pound. Buying by mills was said to indicate belief in continued cloth ordering and reasonable profit margins despite the price ceiling expected to be ordered soon. Resistance to price-fixing by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in recent days was reported to be a factor in this optimistic attitude.

Sioux City To  
Get Cotton Stamps

The USDA Thursday announced that the Cotton Stamp Plan will be extended to Sioux City and the rest of Woodbury County, Iowa.

USDA Announces  
Blue Stamp Foods  
For July

The USDA announced today the foods which will be available in exchange for blue stamps throughout the month of July to families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan. These foods are obtainable at local stores wherever the Food Stamp Plan is in operation. Fresh peaches and fresh vegetables have been added to the list of foods which will be available nationally during July, but fresh grapefruit and apples, obtainable during June in all areas, are not included in the July list. With these revisions, the complete list of "blue stamp foods" for the period July 1 through July 31 in all Stamp Plan areas, is: fresh oranges, fresh peaches, fresh vegetables including potatoes, pork lard, all pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, raisins, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

CCC To Sell And  
Trade Special  
Milling Wheat

The USDA announced Thursday that pooled wheat from the 1940 crop -- wheat acquired from farmers in settlement of loans -- held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in mill storage in areas where small mills depend on local supplies for their needs may be purchased by such mills or exchanged for wheat in other locations. Department officials said that since the current market price is below the 1941 loan value and a new crop is moving into the market -- no general sales program on pooled wheat is contemplated at this time. Only mills in need of the special types and qualities of wheat they customarily grind for their special product will be supplied under the limited sale or exchange program.

CCC Reports On  
Cotton Loans

The USDA announced Thursday that through June 21, 1941, loans outstanding on 1938-39 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies aggregate 1,076,211 bales, and that loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the CCC and lending agencies aggregate \$46,684,864.78 on 964,436 bales.

Mastitis  
Treatment  
Tested

A promising treatment for mastitis of dairy cows is being studied at the universities of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, says American Agriculturist for June 21. A salve containing colloidal silver oxide was tried at the Connecticut college for treating mastitis. The ointment was diffused in oil and injected into the udder, with encouraging results. Later at the veterinary school at Pennsylvania, careful tests were made on 23 cows and the treatment was reported 80 percent successful. Further tests may prove disappointing, but mastitis is so prevalent and costly that they should be continued and similar ones made at every college of agriculture.

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Section 1

June 30, 1941.

FARM BLOC SLATED  
TO MEET ON PRICE-  
FIXING ACTIVITIES

From Washington, June 29, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that, disturbed by the apparent intentions of OPACS Director Leon Henderson to extend his price-fixing activities to the field of agricultural products, Senate and House members of the Congressional farm bloc plan to confer today (Monday) on what they termed "a threat to parity income for agriculture." Chairman Smith (Dem., S.C.) of the Senate Agricultural Committee announced Sunday that he had called a protest meeting of his committee and the House Agricultural Agricultural Committee to see if something can be done to limit the price fixing activities of the director. The conference is the direct result of week-end announcements of Mr. Henderson fixing ceilings on certain kinds of textile prices and his threat to establish ceilings on prices of cottonseed oil "far below present prices." The latter would be the first order affecting foodstuffs.

FARM, RELIEF  
APPROPRIATIONS  
THREATENED

From Washington, June 29, the AP says that a Senate-House deadlock over a \$50,000,000 fund for the food stamp plan threatened Sunday to block final Congressional approval of farm and relief appropriation bills before the fiscal year ends at midnight Monday. Acting Senate Majority Leader James F. Byrnes (Dem., S.C.) said that if a compromise cannot be worked out in time Congress may adopt resolutions permitting the USDA and the Relief Administration to continue expenditures temporarily at the rate fixed in this year's supply bills.

D. C. MILK  
PROGRAM WAITS  
CONGRESS' ACTION

The Washington Post, June 30, says that, until the SMA knows what its appropriation will be for the fiscal year beginning July 1, no decision can be rendered in regard to plans for supplying milk to the undernourished adults and children of the District of Columbia.

Break In Soy Beans  
No Surprise To Pit

A special story to the New York Times from Chicago, June 29, says that soy bean futures after having advanced about 16 cents a bushel in less than two weeks and selling at the highest levels in four years broke the permissible limit of 8 cents a bushel Saturday on the Board of Trade here when scattered longs and holders of cottonseed oil futures became aggressive sellers. Commission houses have been asking for margins of 20 to 25 cents a bushel for quite a while owing to the high price and extreme erratic fluctuations. The new bean crop is reported as making a good start, and planting is just about completed in the big producing areas. Some operators believe that this year's harvest will be the largest on record if weather conditions are favorable.

Nazis Take Food:  
Greeks Go Hungry

From Ankara, June 27 (Delayed), the AP says that foreigners arriving from Athens declare that many Greeks are going hungry while Greek wheat and potatoes are being shipped to Germany. Some travellers say there is "real famine" in Greece. Dairy cattle in the Athens area have been slaughtered for beef, leaving a milk shortage, they said, and some estimated that more than half of the Greek population was not getting enough food for subsistence.

Henderson  
Warning Lowers  
Grain Prices

From Chicago, June 29, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that the swift upturn of grain prices on the Chicago Board of Trade occasioned by the declaration of war between Germany and Russia was largely wiped out Saturday following Price Administrator Henderson's warning against speculation in essential food staples. Following Henderson's warning, prices sagged sharply from one to fifteen-year peak levels set on Friday. Wheat prices at Saturday's closing, however, were still  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents above the finish of the previous week.

Welles Explains  
Lifting Tierra del  
Fuego Meat Ban

The Washington Star, June 29, reports that acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles explained Sunday that the Argentine government had inquired some time ago if the fresh meat ban could be lifted from Tierra del Fuego, since it is entirely cut off by water from the main land of Argentina and that no hoof and mouth disease existed there. Mr. Welles added that the State Department referred the inquiry to the USDA which obtained a ruling from the Attorney General and acted on that ruling to permit meat importations from Tierra del Fuego.

June 30, 1941.

Farrington Speaks  
To World Cotton  
Research Congress

C. C. Farrington, Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, spoke before the World Cotton Research Congress at Waco Friday night on "What Next For American Cotton." He said that "Obviously, no one can definitely say what is ahead for American cotton. A world conflict is now raging. The outcome of this struggle will largely determine the nature and extent of our international trade for many years to come. Certainly we have little basis for hoping to export much cotton--or anything else for that matter--in an axis-dominated world. Our only hope, it seems to me, for avoiding permanent adjustment of cotton production to approximately domestic consumption requirements lies in successful resistance to the forces of aggression now rampant in the world."

Russian CropsDelayed ByWeather Conditions

Indications are that spring sowing in the Soviet Union was from two to three weeks behind that of last year which also was late, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The delay is attributed largely to unfavorable weather. Although late sowings of spring grains tend to reduce yields, it was still too early to judge the ultimate effect on crops this year, at the time of the latest survey. In that connection, the USDA calls attention to the importance of winter rye in the central and northern regions of Russia. Winter grains in general are reported by Soviet sources to be good in most regions and excellent in some.

BAE On FarmIncome Situation

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in May amounted to 773 million dollars compared with the revised estimate of 704 million dollars in April and with 620 million dollars in May 1940. Income from farm marketings increased more than seasonally from April to May and income from both crops and livestock and livestock products was higher than in May last year. Both marketings and prices of livestock and livestock products were higher than a year earlier, and sharp increases in income were indicated for all groups of commodities. Income from cotton in May also was sharply higher than a year earlier with a large part of the increase resulting from the redemption of over 1 million bales of cotton formerly placed under loan. Government conservation and parity payments in May totaled 25 million dollars compared with 39 million dollars in April and 28 million dollars in May last year. Cash farm income, including Government payments, totaled 3,544 million dollars during the first 5 months of 1941 or 307 million dollars (9 percent) more than in the corresponding period of 1940. (BAE)

Cotton Prices  
Continue Rise

Cotton prices made sharp gains again this week, reports the USDA. With present spot cotton prices above what the trade expects the 1941-42 loan level to be, the principal strength appeared to be due to continued good demand from mill and trade sources, scarcity of offerings of spot cotton at prevailing prices, and reports of slow progress of the growing crop. Activity in spot markets decreased but the volume of reported sales was relatively large. Domestic mills apparently continued to operate at or near peak levels. Demand for cotton cloth continued strong but the volume of sales was further restricted because of the scarcity of offerings. Prices were well maintained at recent advances. Exports were smaller than for any other recent week. Although the weather this week was generally more favorable to the cotton crop in most parts of the belt, trade reports continued to stress the probable adverse effects of wet weather and insects in the western portions of the belt and dry weather in the east.

645,000 Families  
Grow Gardens  
Under AAA Plan

The USDA reported today that 645,254 farm families in 11 States provided themselves with better diets by growing home gardens under a special home gardens provision of the 1940 AAA Farm Program. This practice was offered for the first time last year and is being included again in 1941 on an expanded basis. Under the practice, \$1.50 is offered cooperators to assist them in planting a home garden. A report just compiled on the garden practice in 1940 shows that North Carolina headed the list with 156,539 home gardens eligible for the \$1.50 payment, while Texas was second with 148,861. Specific requirements for earning the garden payment vary among the States. In general, however, they provide that the garden must contain a wide variety of vegetables to provide a well-balanced diet for the family.

FCIC Managers  
For Birmingham,  
Dallas Named

The USDA today announced appointment of Jesse H. Watson, Newcastle, Tex., and James A. Beaty, Louisville, Ala., as managers, respectively, for the Dallas, Tex., and Birmingham, Ala., branch offices of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Both branch offices, which will be opened about Nov. 1, will deal exclusively with the cotton insurance program, recently authorized by Congress after the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation's three years' experience insuring wheat crops against all unavoidable hazards.

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